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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPUTÁNA,

Received up to 7th April 1890.

POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Comments on Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán's opposition to the elective system.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 30th March, observes that the cry has arisen from Aligarh that the extension of the elective system to the Legislative Councils would be injurious to the Muhammadan community. The cry is sure to be echoed by a portion of the vernacular press. But any unprejudiced man who will take the trouble to enquire into the matter will at once perceive that the fear sought to be excited is utterly baseless, as has been repeatedly shown. Nothing could be a greater mistake than to suppose that the Muhammadan interests would suffer from the introduction of election. The unsatisfactory nature of the present nomination system must be admitted by every unprejudiced person. Subservient Hindus and Musalmáns as a rule are appointed members of the Legislative Councils. But the introduction of the elective system would enable Musalmáns as well as the other communities to elect their own representatives, who would have more sympathy with their thoughts and feelings. The proposal is opposed on the ground that in that case the number of

Hindu members would exceed that of the Muhammadan members. But that is inevitable under any system, owing to the large excess of the Hindu population over that of the Muhammadan. Some Musalmáns may be pleased with Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán's statement that 50 millions of Musalmáns are equal to 200 millions of Hindus; but it is not supported by facts. A man who conceals from his co-religionists their real condition and excites false hopes is an enemy to them. At present there are eight non-official additional members in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, of whom four are Hindus and only one a Musalmán. It is true that there is one more Muhammadan member, namely Sayyid Amir Hasan, but he is a Government servant. But under the proposed elective system, even if the number of elected members were fixed at nine only, there would be at least two elected Muhammadan members, though there is good reason to think that their number would be more than two. Moreover, it should be observed that the Congress desires that only half the additional members should be elected. If at an election any Musalmáns fit to be members of Council failed to be returned, Government would itself appoint them. The *Hindustáni* then mentions the names of the members of the different Provincial Councils, and shows that there is only one Muhammadan member in each of those Councils; but argues that the number of the Muhammadan members is sure to be increased under the proposed elective system, as Musalmáns are generally more influential than Hiudus in every place. In a future issue the *Hindustáni* will show what has been the effect of the introduction of election in municipalities on the Muhammadan community. The proportion of Muhammadan to Hindu members in the Lucknow Municipal Board is greater than it should be according to population. Under the representative system the Musalmáns can never be losers. Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán says that under that system there would be only one Musalmán against five Hindus. Accepting his statement to be true, for the sake of argument, the *Hindustáni* desires to ask him if the proportion at present is larger. He should controvert the above facts if he can. It is another thing to deceive the people by misre-

presentations. The representative system follows in the wake of British rule. It is a matter of deep regret and surprise that an intelligent man like Sir Sayyid Ahmad advocates a retrograde policy. His present hostile movement will be as unsuccessful as was his previous one. The Musalmáns will show that they sympathize with their Hindu brethren and not with a few narrow-minded Anglo-Indians who may raise some natives to high position and even dub them Knights, but who desire to keep the people in a state of permanent bondage. Sir Sayyid says that if a Bill regarding the prohibition of cow-killing were introduced into a Council reconstituted on the lines recommended by the National Congress, it would be sure to be passed. He is again guilty of a misrepresentation of facts. In the first place, it is almost impossible that such a measure will ever be introduced. When the late Mahárája of Jaipur was a member of the Supreme Legislature, he desired to introduce such a measure and asked another Hindu member if he would support it. But he refused to do so, and there the matter ended. It is true that some educated Hindus are agitating for the prohibition of cow-slaughter, but a large majority of educated Hindus do not sympathize with the movement. They heartily desire the preservation of the useful bovine species, but they think that cow-killing cannot be discontinued until beef becomes more expensive than any other kind of meat. Secondly, even if such a measure were introduced, it would have no chance of being passed. Suppose the Local Legislative Council were composed of 40 members. Its constitution would be somewhat as follows :—14 elected and 2 nominated Hindu members, 4 elected and 4 nominated Muhammadan members, 10 European officials, 1 elected and 4 nominated Europeans, and 1 elected native Christain. Hence it will be seen that if a measure against cow-slaughter were introduced, there would be 16 votes in its favour and 24 against it. Even supposing, for argument's sake, that there is not a single nominated Muhammadan member and the nominated Hindu members are 6, though such a thing is simply impossible; in that case the votes would be equally divided, but the Lieutenant-Governor would have a casting vote. Moreover, the National Con-

gress has proposed that on such occasions the President should have the power to overrule the decisions of the Council.

Circulation, 415 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 4th and 5th April, has the same comments on the above subject as those made by the *Hindustáni* of Lucknow, but makes the following remarks about Sir Sayyid Ahmad in the preface :—Sir Sayyid is no longer a leader of the Muhammadan community. The mask of a reformer has been thrown off and he is now to be seen in his true colours. He is not the same man he was before. He has the title of Sir added to his name. He has forgotten his pamphlets on the causes of the Mutiny, in which he represented the want of a representative system as one of the chief causes of the rebellion. The book was translated by Sir Auckland Colvin himself into English. Sir Sayyid used to sing the praises of the Hindus, and in a speech on the occasion of his first visit to the Panjáb expressed a wish that he had only one eye so that he might see both the Hindus and the Musalmáns with the same eye. His mind surged to overflow with sympathy for the Hindus at the time, as he had to get the princely donation of Rs. 50,000 from the Mahárája of Patiala for the Aligarh College. But in his Meerut speech he openly called the Hindus his enemies and confined his sympathies to the Muhammadans. Evidently his one eye which he had himself destroyed in the Panjáb was restored by this time. But subsequently in connection with the Aligarh College Trustees Bill he destroyed both his eyes. The Musalmáns, too, were now thrown overboard; and all his affections centred in his son, whom he appointed Life Secretary of the College Committee after him. The Musalmáns have no confidence in him and know very well how selfish he is. In his opposition to the National Congress, he is animated by a desire to be awarded still further titles, though he cannot expect to live long. The fact is, that he is a well-to-do man and seeks to promote his own interests. He does not care a bit for his starving and overtaxed co-religonists.

The same.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 1st April, observes that the Musalmáns approve of all the proposals of the National Congress

The elective system and Musalmáns.

save one, regarding the introduction of the elective system. The Muhammadan interests are sure to suffer from that system if it were introduced in the form recommended by the National Congress, because the Muhammadans would be outvoted by Hindus at elections. The present nomination system is unsatisfactory, and there is no reason to think that it will be more beneficial to Musalmáns in future than before, as the Hindu population is four times that of the Muhammadan. The Congress should recommend one Muhammadan vote to count for four votes. If the Congress modified its scheme in that way, all Muhammadan opposition to it would at once cease. If it is not prepared to make this concession, the Musalmáns should follow the advice of Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán and send petitions to Parliament in condemnation of Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill. The Hindus should remember that the Musalmáns have still in their viens the blood of their forefathers, who conquered the world from east to west, and that they will never submit to be the slaves of Hindus.

The opposition of the Indian Patriotic Association to the elective system.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 4th April, observes that Musalmáns will never allow themselves to be deceived by the misrepresentations of the *Hindustáni*. They have declared their opposition to the National Congress after much deliberation and reflection, and consider the elective system highly injurious to them. They approve of Lord Cross' Bill and hope that Government will never yield to the agitation of a handful of radical Members of Parliament. The Muhammadan associations and other Musalmáns should lose no time in expressing their disapproval of the elective system. They should obtain signatures to the memorial which the Indian Patriotic Association has prepared.

Circulation, 240 copies.

The submission of petitions by Musalmáns against Mr. Bradlaugh's India Councils Bill.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah) of the 1st April, highly approves of the movement set on foot by Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán regarding the submission of petitions by the Muhammadan community against Mr. Bradlaugh's India Councils Bill, and hopes that Musalmáns will gladly sign the petitions.

Circulation, 175 copies.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda) of the 2nd April, asks Hindus to be up and doing. They should lose no time in sending petitions to Parliament to strengthen Mr. Bradlaugh's hands. If his efforts are not successful through their indifference, they will be to blame.

Suggestion regarding the submission of petitions to Parliament in support of Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill.

Circulation, 415 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 6th April, on the authority of a correspondent, gives an account of the National Congress meeting held in the Khusru Gardens, Allahabad, on the 31st March : about seven thousand men were present. But had not a large proportion of the Allahabad population been laid up with influenza, the attendance would not have been less then 25 thousand men. Pandit Bishambar Nath, the Hon'ble Pandit Ajudhya Nath, Rája Rámpal Singh, Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, Mr. Howard and a Muhammadan gentleman delivered addresses; and a resolution was passed condemning Lord Cross' India Councils Bill and adopting a petition previously prepared against the measure. If similar mass meetings were held in all parts of the country, and a large number of similar petitions were sent, Parliament would not pass the Bill.

The National Congress meeting held at Allahabad in opposition to Lord Cross' India Councils Bill.

Circulation, 63 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 1st April, regrets to say that religious animosity between the Hindus and Musalmáns has lately been growing and has received a great impetus from the proceedings of the congressists and the anti-congressits. Government should take steps with a view to nip it in the bud, otherwise it is sure to lead to serious consequences.

The alleged growth of religious animosity between Hindus and Musalmáns.

Circulation, 1,400 copie

The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 31st March, observes that any man who has read Indian history knows very well that the native princes rendered great assistance to the British Government in establishing its rule in this country. In recognition of their services it concluded treaties with them. Lord Dufferin, the late Viceroy, declared in a public speech that the feudatory chiefs were free from all care owing to their treaty stipulations with the British

The alleged ill-treatment ment of native princes by Residents.

Government, and were able to enjoy full ease and comfort. There is no doubt that if the treaties were strictly adhered to, their condition would be as satisfactory as it was represented to be by his lordship. But the misfortune is that Residents influenced by an inordinate race feeling, not only interfere in the internal affairs of the states, but are also ready to insult and ill-treat the princes. Sometimes a native chief who is perfectly sane, is declared to be a lunatic, and his death is attributed to a rupture of the spleen. Sometimes a princess is subjected to a state of practical widowhood by forbidding her husband to have access to her. Sometimes a Maháráni is not allowed to live with her young son, and is obliged to retire to a forest. Sometimes a young prince is made to live away from his relatives outside his territories; is placed under European tutors, and is given no instruction in his own language and religion. Sometimes a chief is deprived of his powers on false charges of extravagance and maladministration, and Europeans are appointed to posts in the state on high salaries. If a chief leaves a full treasury at his death, his officials are induced to lend the money to Government on low interest. No native editor can view with equanimity any act of injustice or highhandedness done to the princes who have always been and will always remain loyal to the British Government.

Circulation, 310 copies.

Comments on the resignations of some officials in Rámpur.

A correspondent of the *Túti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 24th March, complains that, in the time of the late Nawáb Mushtak Ali Khán, Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Haq, Nawáb Mirza Khán, Hakim Abdul Ali, and a number of other old state officials were incontinently dismissed. Muhammad Abdulla Khán's dismissal was the most unjustifiable. Had he not left Rámp ur immediately after his dismissal, some false criminal charge would have been brought against him and he would have been thrown into prison. Several honest and conscientious officials have lately been obliged to resign their posts. Nur Khán, Risáldar, had to tender his resignation owing to a free expression of his views. Had he been in the service of the British Government, he would have received quite different treatment. Another gentleman who has resigned is Riyázu-l-din, the Inspector of Schools, and Secretary to the

Municipal Board. He founded the Aujuman-i-Islamia, and took steps to establish a library. His departure from Rámpur is regretted by all classes of the people. His only fault, if fault it be, was that he was not a flatterer. Muhammad Nadír Sháh Khán, the First Assistant, has also retired. His retirement has been attributed by the *Rámpur Gazette* to sickness. But he is strong and healthy and contemplates a pilgrimage to Mecca this year. The fact is that, like Riyázu-l-din, he was unable to make himself a time-server. Had ability and political shrewdness been the chief considerations with the Lieutenant-Governor in selecting members of the council of regency, Muhammad Nadir Sháh Khán would have undoubtedly been appointed a member or rather vice-president. But His Honor has golden spectacles on. Had Government been really anxious to place the administration of the state on a satisfactory footing, it would not have left able men like him out in the cold. There is reason to fear that when the young prince takes the administration into his own hands, he will find himself hard beset with difficulties, and his treasury quite empty. The retirement of officials who were true well-wishers of the state cannot be too deeply regretted. The new Commissioner of Bareilly is at present staying at Rámpur. But he cannot be expected to inquire into the case of those unfortunate men who were tortured by the police on mere suspicion of being concerned in the dakaiti case. Some inhabitants of Rámpur have submitted petitions to him, but of course he will make no investigation.

Circulation, 250 copies.

The *Kanauj Punch*, of the 1st April, represents the Amír of Kabul as a parrot perched on a branch of a tree called the "Subsidy of Twelve Lakhs." The letterpress is as below :—Government is very fond of this cunning bird, but it should remember that its faithlessness is proverbial.

The Amír of Kabul.

ADMINISTRATION.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 3rd April, expresses approval of the system regarding the payment of revenue instalments by landholders through the post-office, but urges that the landholders should be

Suggestion regarding the exemption of landholders from the payment of commission for money-orders regarding the payment of revenue instalments.

granted money-orders for the purpose free of charge. Their condition is generally very unsatisfactory, and therefore they deserve to be exempted from the payment of the money-order commission. The money paid by the landholders on account of the land tax really belongs to Government, and should be transmitted by the post-office free. Lately a notice was distributed by the salt authorities through the post-office to the effect that any person, who desires to obtain any quantity of salt from the salt works at Sambhar or Pachbaddra, might deposit the price at the post-office. On receipt of the money the post-office will report the matter to the salt authorities, who will despatch the salt by railway and forward the railway receipt to the purchaser through the post-office. The purchaser will have to pay neither commission for the money-order nor railway freight charges for the salt. This indulgence is shown to the salt dealers, apparently because the price of salt paid by them is the salt duty payable to Government. By the same reasoning, the landholders ought equally to be held entitled to exemption from payment of the money-order commissions.

Circulation, 100 copies.

E. T. Lloyd, Esq., C. S., Assistant Commissioner, Partábgarh, charged with having caused the death of a native woman.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 24th March, publishes an article communicated by one Pandit Harishankar Sheopuri, Gonda. The writer states that the *Rahbar* of the 21st February noticed with surprise the case of the two Europeans who, while shooting in the Rohtak district, happened to wound a boy with a bullet and who subsequently went away free to Delhi. But there is no ground for surprise. For a European to cause the death of a native is no offence. It is considered a matter of no greater importance than shooting a bird or a dog. It reflects great credit on the courage of the inhabitants of Rohtak that one of them sent an account of the incident to the *Rahbar*. Last year Mr. E. T. Lloyd, Assistant Commissioner, caused the death of a poor native woman in Partábgarh. But no notice was taken of the case by either the police or any other Government officer. The incident was not even noticed by any newspaper. Mr. Lloyd had officiated as Deputy Commissioner of Partábgarh some time before the woman happened to be shot by

him, and probably this was the reason why no notice was taken of the case. It is believed that the husband of the deceased filed a petition, but the petition must have been deposited. A new section had better be added to the Indian Penal Code, to the effect that if a European happens to kill a native he will be guilty of no offence and will be considered to have delivered the deceased from the hardships to which the people of this country are frequently exposed. The provision of such a section in the Code, though unique, cannot be at all objectionable. Europeans are not liable to any penance or punishment, as Jesus Christ crucified himself to atone for their sins. They belong to that blessed race whose happiness is secure both in this world and the next.

The new Financial Statement and the Famine Insurance Fund.

Hindustàni (*Lucknow*), of the 30th March, after quoting some figures from the new Financial Statement, observes that the military expenditure continues to increase, and that the increase will not be stopped until public opinion clearly expresses itself on the subject. The new budget is calculated to teach a good lesson to those men who consider agitation useless and believe that Government is not amenable to advice. The Famine Insurance Fund was abolished by Lord Dufferin. Mr. Bradlaugh took Government to task for the measure last year, and the result is that Government has provided sixty lakhs of rupees for the fund in the new budget. The Finance Minister has been obliged to disgorge the money which he had spent in Burma and devoted to other purposes.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Suggestion regarding the establishment of a Chief Court at Lucknow.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 4th April, observes that Lucknow being a more central place than Allahabad, the transfer of the High Court from the latter to the former place would be highly commendable and would be viewed with great satisfaction by the inhabitants of Rohilkhand, Basti and some other districts. But the persons who are opposed to the proposal, for reasons best known to themselves, pay little heed to the convenience of the people. It was believed that Sir Auckland Colvin had the courage always to assert his convictions, but in connection with this question His Honor has not manifested

any great firmness. He likes Lucknow, but he does not recommend the transplantation of the High Court from Allahabad, through fear of the *Pioneer* or some officials. The establishment of a Bench of the High Court would be no satisfactory solution of the problem, as frequent transfers would cause inconvenience to the Judges, and the measure would be disapproved of by all Oudh. Under these circumstances, the establishment of a Chief Court at Lucknow is the best alternative that could be thought of. The Secretary of State and the Government of India are in favour of the proposal, and it will also be liked by the inhabitants of Oudh; as will be perceived from the proceedings of the public meeting of the 19th March and from those of the previous meetings. But the Talúkdárs and other classes of the people should be on the alert, and should clearly make their wishes known to Parliament in this matter through memorials. The Chief Court should be composed of three Judges, and Rohilkhand, Basti and other neighbouring districts should also be placed under its jurisdiction.

The release of O'Hara.

The same paper observes that no convict was ever released before in the strange manner that O'Hara has been. Let the *Pioneer* say what it likes, its statements cannot be accepted with confidence by the public in this matter. If O'Hara is not guilty, what is there to prevent Government from finding out the real culprit and bringing him to justice? Shaikh Selim was killed by O'Hara or his companion. Natives are often killed by European soldiers, but the murderers always escape punishment. It would seem that the charge of race feeling brought against Government by natives on such occasions is not very unpalatable to it. Whenever a European soldier kills a native, it is urged in his defence that he was drunk at the time of committing the deed. But European soldiers seldom kill each other in a state of drunkenness. If Government be not disposed to take further proceedings in the case of O'Hara, all India should submit a memorial to it. If the murderer of Shaikh Selim be not found out and punished, European soldiers will be greatly encouraged and will still more wantonly lay violent hands on natives.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 4th April, gives a list of the members of the Gonda Municipal Board, which consists of 17 members, including Bhaia Tribhuwan Datta, the president, and complains that of the 16 members, Mahabir Prasad is the naib or manager of the president's estate; Bisram Bakhsh is his mukhtiar; Udat Pande and Munshi Munir Ahmad, vakíl, are his servants; Bachchu Dube, Shroff, is his contractor; and Rám Dayal and Rám Dhan are said to have been elected through his instrumentality. It will be easily perceived how far a Board so constituted can be able to act with independence. The *Azád* then complains that it is rumoured that the president brought pressure to bear upon the electors to give their votes in favour of his nominees, and asks the Deputy Commissioner to inquire how far the rumours are true. It would be well if a European were made president.

The constitution of the Municipal Board, Gonda.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The *Nasím-i-Agra* of the 30th March, complains that the crops in pargana Kurauli in the Agra district are greatly damaged every year by floods during the rains and by wild animals from the neighbouring Bhartpur territory; that the condition of landholders and cultivators has become very unsatisfactory; and that Government is unable to realise the full revenue instalments from them. An experienced revenue officer has been appointed to revise the revenue assessments in the pargana, in view of the damage to which crops are liable. But the mere revision of the revenue assessments will not do. In order to prevent inundation, one or two large culverts should be made under the canal, so that all the rain water may pass through them into the drains and thence into the Jumna at Agra. Moreover, acacia trees should be planted thickly all along the border between British and Bharatpur territory to keep off wild animals.

The damage done to crops in Kurauli in the Agra district by floods and wild beasts.

Circulation, 300 copies.

The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for March, referring to the case of the man who was charged by the police under section 353 of the Penal Code (see page 163 of the Selections from Vernacular Newspapers, No. 11 of 17th March, 1890) is glad to notice that Sardár Ganpat Rae,

Case of the man charged by the police under section 353 of the Penal Code, Allahabad.

Deputy Collector, Allahabad, has dismissed the prosecution, and observes that it remains to be seen whether the village chaukidár will be required to give an explanation or not.

The alleged non-punctuality in attendance of native Magistrates at Allahabad.

The same paper complains that the native Deputy Collectors and Magistrates at Allahabad are not punctual in attendance at court, and that consequently persons whose cases are pending before them are subjected to great inconvenience. It would seem that they are generally late, partly because they are given more work than the European Magistrates and have therefore also to work at home, and partly because some of them are accustomed to retire to bed immediately after breakfast. It is to be hoped that the Local Government will give the matter its urgent attention. The High Court has lately issued orders regarding the punctual attendance of all Judicial Civil Officers.

Circulation, 150 copies.

Levy of the octroi duty at Agra.

The *Prajá Hitkárak* (Agra), of the 31st March, complains that the Municipal Board of Agra has raised the octroi duty on wheat and rice, and imposed a duty on several spices which were hitherto exempt, with a view to meet the expenses of the water-supply. But the measure will be very injurious to the Agra trade, inasmuch as traders at other places are sure to discontinue the importation of goods from Agra. Trade in Cawnpore is in a flourishing condition, there being no octroi duty to hamper it. In order to protect trade from utter ruin the principal traders at Agra should jointly pay the Municipal Board the income which it derives from octroi, and make their own arrangements for recovering the money so paid by them from other traders in some unobjectionable, indirect manner.

Circulation, 450 copies.

The alleged indifference of the Sanitary Department to sickness.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 20th March, represents the Sanitary Department as an old man fast asleep, holding a long broom in his arm, and fever, small-pox, influenza and cholera as demons attacking the people, who appeal to the Sanitary Department for assistance, in vain.

RAILWAY.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 30th March, on the authority of a correspondent, observes that the management of the State Railways is not generally approved by the public. But it will be an injustice to the officers of the North-Western State Railway not to thank them for the convenience and comfort provided by them in intermediate class carriges, which are generally used by respectable natives. The Indian Midland Railway has done away with the intermediate class altogether; the management of the East Indian Railway is much better than that of other lines; but the officers of that line are quite indifferent to the discomfort of their intermediate class passengers. Those passengers have to pay nearly double the fare paid by third class passengers, but no additional comforts have been provided for them. The two classes of passengers are treated alike in every respect. Some intermediate class carriages have lately been provided with canvas cushions, as has been done also on the Oudh and Rohilkhand line; they ought to be at least provided with water-closets also.

Suggestion regarding the provision of water-closets in the intermediate class of railway carriages.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 150 copies.

The *Amiru-l-Akhbár* (Meerut), of the 1st April, complains that prostitutes abound in Meerut and are to be found living in every part of the city in the immediate neighbourhood of respectable persons; and urges that they should be made to reside in a remote corner of the city.

Prostitutes at Meerut.

Circulation, 76 copies.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 31st March, on the authority of a local correspondent, complains that gambling is largely carried on at Kelani, Khakmarákot and other places in Almora, and asks the City Magistrate to give his attention to the matter.

Gambling at Almora.

Circulation, 150 copies.

The *Prajá Hitkárak* (Agra), of the 31st March, complains that bull buffaloes used to be openly killed by Hindus near the temple of Kailą-devi in honour of the goddess, but is glad to notice that Mr. Finlay, the District Magis-

Prohibition of the killing of buffaloes in honour of Kaila-devi in the Agra district.

trate of Agra, has forbidden the cruel practice. Some men who were accustomed to kill the animals were robbed of their property by a gang of thieves on their way to the temple on the occasion of the late fair, and one of them died of the wounds inflicted on him by the robbers. They have been justly punished for their cruelty.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1890.	1890.	
1	*Agra Akhbár* ...	Agra ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Tajammul Husain ...	Mar. 28th ...	Apl. 1st ...	240 copies.
2	*Akhbár-i-Álam* ...	Meerut ...	„ ...	„ ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	Apl. 1st ...	„ 5th ...	63 „
3	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly ...	Alímu-l-lah ...	Mar. 29th & Apl. 1st & 5th.	„ 1st, 3rd & 6th	493 copies (including 283 copies taken by Government.)
4	*Almora Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	Mar. 31st ...	„ 4th ...	76 copies.
5	*Amíru-l-Akhbár* ...	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	„ ...	Amír Alí ...	„ 24th & Apl. 1st.	„ 7th ...	150 „
6	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	„ ...	„ ...	Kishan Lál ...	Mar. 22nd & 29th,	„ 1st ...	164 „
7	*Árya Pattra* ...	Bareilly ...	Hindi-Urdu ...	Monthly ..	Ráj Bahádur ..	For March ...	„ 7th ...	300 „
8	*Ázád* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Ahmad Alí ...	Apl. 4th ...	„ 6th ...	240 „
9	*Bhárat Jiwan* ...	Benares ...	Hindi ...	„ ...	Rám Krishn Varmá,	Mar. 31st ...	„ 2nd ...	1,400 „
10	*Bráhman* ...	Cawnpore ...	„ ...	Monthly ..	Partáp Náráyan ...	For March ...	„ 1st ...	200 „
11	*Colonel* ...	Moradabad ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Banwári Lál ...	Apl. 1st ...	„ 5th ...	...
12	*Colvin Gazette* ...	Unao ...	„ ...	Bi-monhtly ...	Mahmudu-l-Hasan ...	„ „ ...	„ 4th ...	140 copies.
13	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí* ...	Bareilly ...	„ ...	Weekly ...	Thákur Prasád .	„ 5th ...	„ 6th ...	300 „
14	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí,*	Rámpur ...	„ ...	„ ...	Muhammad Husain,	Mar. 31st ...	„ 2nd ...	468 „
15	*Dabír-i-Hind* ...	Agra ...	„ ...	Tri-monthly,	Amínu-l-dín ...	Apl. 1st ...	„ 3rd ...	82 „
16	*Devanágri Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Hindi ...	Monthly ...	Gauri Datt ...	For March ...	„ „ ...	223 „
17	*Fitnah* ...	Gorakhpur ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	Apl. 1st ...	„ 4th ...	550 „
18	*Hálat-i-Hind* ...	Allahabad ...	„ ...	Monthly ...	Beni Prasád ..	For March ..	„ 3rd ...	300 „
19	*Hilál* ...	Moradabad ...	„ ...	Weekly ...	Iláhí Bakhsh ...	Mar. 31st ...	„ 2nd ...	125 „

20	*Hindustán* ...	Kálákankar ...	Hindi ...	Daily ...	Gur Datt Sukla ...	Apl. 1st to 6th ...	„ 2nd to 7th,	415	„
21	*Hindustáni* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Ganga Prasád Varmá	Mar. 30th ...	„ 1st ...	300	„
22	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindi-Urdu...	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábir Prasád ..	„ 22nd & 26th,	„ 2nd ...	100	„
23	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Moradabad ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Jamshed Alí ...	„ 16th ...	„ 1st ...	150	„
24	*Jubilee Paper* ...	Lucknow ...	„ ...	Bi-monthly...	Saiyid Hasan Jáfar,	Apl. 1st ...	„ 2nd ...	400	„
25	*Kanauj Punch* ...	Kanauj ...	„ ...	„ ...	Bhaggú Khán ...	„ „ ..	„ 3rd ...	250	„
26	*Kárnámah* ...	Lucknow ...	„ ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yáqúb,	Mar. 31st ...	„ 2nd ...	250	„
27	*Káshí Patrikâ* ...	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu...	„ ...	Lakshmí Shankar Misra, M.A.	April 4th ..	„ 7th ...	500 copies (including 34 copies taken by Govt.)	
28	*Káyasth Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	„ ...	Rudra Prasád ...	„ 1st ..	„ 3rd ...	1,200 copies.	
29	*Káyasth Reformer* ..	Bareilly ...	„ ...	„ ...	Thákur Prasád ..	„ 5th ..	„ 6th ...	350	„
30	*Káyasth Shubh Chintak*	„ ...	Hindi ...	„ ...	Thákur Prásád ..	Mar. 31st ...	„ 4th ...	250	„
31	*Káyasth Upkárak* ...	Agra ...	Urdu ...	„ ...	Náráyan Prasád ..	„ 29th ...	„ 3rd ...	300	„
32	*Khichri Samáchár* ...	Mirzapur ...	Tri-lingual ...	„ ...	Mádho Prasád ..	„ „ ..	„ 4th ...		
33	*Khurshíd-i-Áfáq* ...	Pilibhít ...	Urdu ...	„ ...	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	„ 31st .	„ 3rd ...	200	„
34	*Mashír-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow ...	„ ...	„ ...	Ghulám Muhammad,	April 2nd ..	„ „ ...	115	„
35	*Matla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore ...	„ ...	„ ...	Gaurí Shankar ..	Mar. 29th ...	„ „ ...	50	„
36	*Mauj-i-Narbuddá* ...	Hoshangabad,	„ ...	„ ...	Abdu-l-Karím ..	„ 26th & April 2nd.	„ 2nd & 3rd ..	300	„
37	*Mihr-i-Nimroz* ...	Bijnor ...	„ ...	„ ...	Karim-ul-lah ...	Mar. 28th ...	„ 1st ...	370	„
38	*Mufíd-i-Am* ...	Agra ...	„ ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán ..	April 1st ..	„ 5th ..	100	„
39	*Naiyar-i-Ázam* ...	Moradabad ...	„ ...	Weekly ...	Amjad Alí ..	Mar. 31st ..	„ 4th ..	250	„
40	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ...	„ ...	„ ...	Rúhu-l-lah Khán ..	April 1st ..	„ 3rd ..	175	„
41	*Najmu-l-Hind* ...	Moradabad ...	„ ...	„ ...	Avtár Krishn ...	Mar. 31st ...	„ 2nd ..	175	„
42	*Najmu-l-Hind* ...	Jaunpur ..	„ ...	„ ...	Muhammad Muhsin,	„ „ ..	„ 1st ..	87	„
43	*Nasim-i-Agra* ..	Agra ...	„ ...	„ ...	Jamná Dás Biswás,	„ 30th .	„ 3rd ..	400	„
44	*Násim-i-Hind* ..	Fatehpur ...	„ ...	„ ...	Sheo Náráyan Lál ..	„ 8th 15th, & 23rd.	„ 7th ..	50	„
45	*Násir-i-Hind* ...	Agra ...	„ ...	„ ...	Muhammad Alí ..	April 1st ..	„ 5th ...	80	„
46	*Nizámu-l-Mulk* ...	Moradabad ...	„ ...	„ ...	Fahímu-l-dín ..	Mar. 31st ..	„ 3rd ...	100	„
47	*Nyáya Sudhá* ...	Harda ..	Maráthí-English.	„ ...	Wásudeva Bháskar,	April 2nd ...	„ 5th ...	400	„

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of papers.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1890.	1890.	
48	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Daily ..	Sheo Prasád ...	Mar. 31st to April 5th.	April 1st 3rd & 5th.	550 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt).
49	*Oudh Punch* ..	„ ...	„ ..	Weekly ...	Sajjád Husain ...	Mar. 20th ...	„ 3rd ...	450 copies.
50	*Prajá Hitkárak* ..	Agra ...	Hindi ...	„ ...	Rám Chandra Gupt,	„ 31st ..	„ „ ...	150 cop es.
51	*Prayág Samáchár* ...	Allahabad ...	„ ...	„ ...	Dewaki Nandan ..	„ „ ...	„ 1st ...	400 „
52	*Public Service Gazette,*	Mirzapur ...	Urdu ..	„ ..	Muhammad Amír ..	April 1st ..	„ 5th ...	
53	*Rafiu-l-Akhbár* ...	Benares ...	„ ...	„ ...	Ghulám Husain ..	Mar. 31st ...	„ 3rd	250 „
54	*Rahbar* ...	Moradabad ...	„ ..	„ ...	Partáb Kishun ...	„ „ ...	„ 2nd ...	100 „
55	*Riazú-l-Akhbár* ...	Gorakhpur ..	„ ...	„ ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	April 1st ...	„ 4th ..	325 „
56	*Rohilkhand Punch* ..	Moradabad ...	„ ...	„ ...	Jamshed Ali ...	Mar. 16th ...	„ 1st ...	150 „
57	*Sájjan Kirti Sudhákar*	Udaipur ...	Hindi ...	„ ...	Banshí Dhar ...	„ 31st ...	„ 5th ...	108 „
58	*Sanátan Dharm Pattra*	Bareilly ...	Hindi-Urdu...	Bi-monthly...	Náráyan Dás ...	April 1st ...	„ „ ...	250 „
59	*Tahzíb* ..	Moradabad ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Muzaffar Alí Khán...	Mar. 27th ...	„ 1st ...	100 „
60	*Tamannái* ...	Lucknow ...	„ ...	„ ...	Púran Chand ...	April 1st ..	„ 5th ..	125 „
61	*Túti-i-Hind* ..	Meerut ...	„ ..	„ ..	Sajjád Husain ...	Mar. 24th ...	„ 6th ...	310 „

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PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

Govt. Press, N.-W. P. & O.—Sec. D—50.—16-4-90.